

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission Report February 2016

CHAPTER 2.X.

CRITERIA APPLIED BY THE OIE FOR ASSESSING THE SAFETY OF COMMODITIES (N)

Article 2.X.1.

~~Assessing the safety of animal products from a country or zone not free from a specific listed disease~~

General provisions

For the purposes of this chapter the word 'safety' is applied only to animal and human health considerations for *listed diseases*.

In many *disease-specific* chapters, Article X.X.2. lists ~~animal products~~ commodities that can be traded from a country or zone ~~regardless of its status with respect to not free from the specific listed disease~~. The criteria for ~~their~~ inclusion of ~~animal products~~ in the list of *safe commodities* are based on the absence of the pathogenic agent in the traded ~~animal products~~ commodity, either due to its absence in the tissues from which the ~~animal products~~ commodity are is derived or to its inactivation by the processing or treatment that the *animal products* have undergone.

The assessment of the safety of the ~~animal products~~ commodities using the criteria relating to processing or treatment can only be undertaken when processing or treatments are well defined. It may not be necessary to take into account the entire process or treatment, so long as the steps critical for the inactivation of the ~~pathogen~~ pathogenic agent of concern are considered.

It is assumed expected that processing or treatment (i) uses standardised protocols, which include the steps considered critical in the inactivation of the pathogenic agent of concern; (ii) is conducted in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practices; and (iii) that any other steps in the treatment, processing and subsequent handling of the *animal product* do not jeopardise its safety.

Article 2.X.2.

Criteria

For an *animal product* to be considered a *safe commodity* for *international trade*, it should comply with the following criteria:

- 1) There is strong evidence that the pathogenic agent is not present in the tissues from which the *animal product* is derived at a in an amount concentration dose able to cause *infection* in a human or *animal* by a natural exposure route. This evidence is based on the known distribution of the pathogenic agent in an infected *animal*, whether or not it shows clinical signs of *disease*.

OR

- 2) If the pathogenic agent may be present in, or may contaminate, the tissues from which the *animal product* is derived, the standard processing or treatment normally applied to produce the ~~animal product~~ commodity to be traded, while not being specifically directed at this ~~pathogen~~ pathogenic agent, inactivates the ~~pathogen~~ it to the extent that possible *infection* of a human or *animal* is prevented through its action, which is:

a) physical (e.g. temperature, drying, irradiation);

or

b) chemical (e.g. iodine, pH, salt, smoke);

or

c) biological (e.g. fermentation);

or

d) a combination of a) to c) above.

— Text deleted.